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The Republican Party.

Two Republican newspapers, conducted by politicians animated with the spite that so often follows ambitions disappointed, the Tribune and the Press, have been for some time waging war on the Republican organization in New York, and have finally become ranged behind an anti-Republican candidate, Mr. SETH Low, nominated by the Citizens' Union.

Their appeals to Republicans to desert their party likewise will not be heeded. Human nature in general is neither spiteful nor insincere. The general Republican loyalty cannot be shaken by the treachery of those who have drifted into Mugwumpery.

The masses of the Republican party and of all sincers upholders of the national issue which it represents will not for a moment entertain the idea that, in the most important election following the defeat of Bryanism, the Republican platform is to be suppressed and the party organization deliberately broken up for the benefit of the most venomous enemies the Republican party has ever had.

The platform of the Republican party to be buried in New York without a blow in Its defence? Not much.

Hawaii and the Changing Front of the World.

In the September number of the Forum the commercial importance of the Pacific and the pivotal relation of Hawaii to that ocean are well set forth by the Hon, J. R. PROCTER, President of the United States Civil Service Commission. About a dozen closely packed pages are devoted by him to the subject, but the gist of these may be stated in a few paragraphs.

First, as to the growing importance of the Pacific, Mr. PROCTER reminds us that this is due, primarily, to the development of the marine engine, whereby the sea has become a uniter rather than a divider of widely separated lands. Measured by freight costs, Honolulu is nearer to San Francisco than are many towns in the State of California; Auckland, Sydney, Vancouver, and Hong Kong are nearer to London than Omaha is to New York; and the Brit-1sh possessions in India, South Africa, Australasia, Canada, and the innumerable is'es of the seas form a more compact comno reial unit, tested by freight charges, than do the various parts of the Russian Empire, between which no seas intervene. Not only has the application of steam brought near to us the once remote Pacific, but, through the artificial proximity, we are cuabled to appreciate its vast commercial opportunities. More than one-half the popniation of the world is in countries fronting the Pacific and Indian oceans. The foreign trade of the countries bordering upon these oceans, excluding North America, stready amounts to over \$2,250,000,000 a year. Of this great commerce the United Etates has acquired as yet but a small fraction. Of our total exports more than 80 per cent, go enstward across the Atlantic, and less than 5 per cent. westward. This is because the bulk of our exports consists of the crude products of our farms, forests, and mines. They go to feed the producers of Europe and to furnish raw material to European manufacturers. We grow 80 per cent. of the raw cotton in the world; yet, with the cheapest power and the most efficient labor, we have only 15 per cent, of the spindles of the world. Now Japan, China, Indo-China, and India are consumers of manufactured cottons; here, obviously, is a market worth striving for by us, especially as the deep rivers of China, Indo-China, and India render the remote interiors of those countries, with their teeming millions, easily accessible from the sea. Already we have five transcontinental railways reaching the Pacific, and a ship canal connecting that ocean with the Atlantic is Inevitable.

pand to enormous proportions. Assuming that in the future we shall have a large sea-borne commerce on the Paelfic to protect, Mr. PROCTER asks, How shall we protect it if we neglect the present opportunity of acquiring Hawaii? He points out that, in a vast area of the Pacific Ocean, there is but one great landlocked harbor easily defended, to wit, Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands. These islands, it should be kept in mind, are situated at the intersection of the great commercial routes from Vancouver to Australasia, from the Isthmus of Panama to Japan, and from San Francisco to Hong Kong. Now, modern ships of war and commerce require, as Mr. PROCTER reminds us, facilities for coaling and for frequent docking for repairs. A neutral port cannot be used as a base of supplies in time of war. The great distance across the Pacific would render it difficult and almost impossible for a warship to cross that ocean and return without recoaling. It follows that, in the posses sion of a hostile power, Hawaii would give an additional base for coaling and repair, from which to attack our extended coast liue. On the other hand, with Hawaii in our possession, and Pearl Harbor fortified and stored with coal, we should need to tear no attack from across the Pacific. We should require fewer warships in that ocean and fewer fortifications on our western and Alaskan coasts than would be needed if Hawaii should remain in its present condition or pass into the possession of a foreign power. In the item of marine insurance alone a fortified harbor of refuge and coal supply would save to our commerce in time of war many times the

Undoubtedly our trade with Eastern Asia

is destined in the twentieth century to ex-

cost of maintaining it. This precious and almost indispensable group of islands can now become a part of our possessions as a free gift from its Government, which has become a Government not only de facto but de jure, having been acknowledged by the United States and other foreign powers. Why, asks Mr. Proc-

Government into being, material to the conalderation of this question. That is a closed chapter; we have to deal with existing conditions. The only objection now made to annexation is based upon the fact that there are in the Hawalian Islands a good many Chinese and Japanese who are unfitted for the functions of self-government under our institutions. Mr. Proc-TER's answer is, that having annexed possessions of France, Spain, Mexico, and Russia, with their alien peoples, customs, and laws, and having incorporated them with case into our political system, it is a matter of trivial import to us whether there are a few thousand more or less Orientals in Hawail. If their presence there be an evil, it will prove, with annexation, a diminishing one; without annexation, it might become incurable. The admission of the islands into the Union as a State need not necessarily follow annexation. As JEFFERson wrote in 1803, that will become a question of expediency. The Jefferson Administration forced on the Louisiana and Orleans Territories a strong government, until they had learned the conditions of American citizenship. The Government of the District of Columbia, which possesses a population greater than that of Hawaii, is cited as an example of how the islands may be administered.

We commend to the few surviving Mugwumps and Uitlanders the arsenal of ar guments for the annexation of Hawaii which has been collected for the Forum by the President of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Weak Knees in Pennsylvania

The State Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Gold Democrats has decided not to nominate a State ticket this year, and has passed resolutions which find fault with the regular and genuine Democratic State Convention lately held at Reading, on the ground of its "fastening upon the Democratic organization the exploded heresies of Populism, cheap money, and repudiation." As these "heresies" were held by some 6,500,000 voters last November. and are, from the Democratic standpoint, sound and orthodox Democratic doctrine, it would have been extraordinary if the Reading convention had not reaffirmed them. If it had not it would not have been a Democratic body.

Beliefs which, however false they may be, are maintained by so many million American citizens, cannot be regarded as exploded, but as dangerously explosive. What are these so-called Gold Democrats of Pennsylvania going to do in the way of preventing the explosion and lessening the langer? Are they going to join the Republican party, the sole protection aga. st the triumph of Populism, cheap money, and repudiation? Oh, no! they have some nerveless "national" issues of their own. as timely and important as a project for perpetual motion. Besides, they have some convenient rigmarole about the wickedness of the Republican Legislature and State Government. Mere plans for repudiation and national dishonor and wide-reaching national disaster are not worth considering when you have the imperfections of a State Legislature and Government to talk about.

Perhaps the Pennsylvania Democrats show prudence in refusing to be counted this year. They are not believed to be too numerous. Counted among the active foes of repudiation they cannot be so long as they do not cast votes that count against it. This year they are urged to vote, and probably many if not most of them will vote, for the candidates named by this very convention which they accuse of fastening upon the Democratic organization the exploded heresics of Populism, cheap money and repudiation. Hear, for Instance, Col. WILLIAM M. SINGERLY'S Philadelphia Record piping the local issue tune :

"However the platform makers may write their esolves, there is no real fasue in Pennsylvanta this year except to so cast the ballot of the voter as ber o condemn rotten State and municipal government That may best be done by voting the Realing ticket Behind the Reading ticket are at least 400,000 voters. They are the only political aggregation by the aid of which a hopeful battle may be waged in Pennsyl vania for better government."

The friends of Populism, cheap me and repudiation, and all the abhorrent poli cies of the Chicago platform will be glad to get votes for that platform under the style of votes for a better government in Pennsylvania. Kicked at Reading, the Gold Democrats kiss the foot that spurned them.

Chinese Civil Service and Our Government's Military Work.

In a public document recently issued at Washington we find some interesting views expressed by Major THOMAS H. HANDBURY of the Engineer Corps of the army as to how the civil service rules work in the operations of that corps.

The first letter of Major HANDBURY or the subject dates back to last summer, and is directed to Gen. CRAIGHILL, then Chief of Engineers. He is "greatly distressed and unsettled" as to how to carry out the civil service system which Mr. CLEVELAND had extended to the Engineer Corps, and yet be able to "conduct the works in my charge, to which it is to apply, in a manner economical and advantageous to the Government. During the present century the Engineer Corps has planned or directed military, river and harbor, and other work, on which it has disbursed over \$300,000,000. There has never been any question as to where the responsibility was lodged, and the funds have been disbursed "without defalcation or scandal of any kind." The system thus built up, says Major HANDBURY, "for efficiency and economy may challenge comparison with any other in the civilized world." But now the new civil service rules interfere with the engineer officer's privilege of selecting the men who are to occupy important positions upon the works in his charge, execute his orders, and supply him with data and information; and this selection of subordinates is left instead "to a body of men whose occupation and habits of life are entirely foreign to this class of public business."

Major HANDBURY holds that this change leaves responsibility no longer fixed, and is a manifest detriment to the Government's interests. His own office was to expend within four years \$3,400,000, and since he could not choose the persons who were to do the work and handle the money he desired to know how far he was to be held responsible for the work and the funds.

Early in March last, when his work was to be resumed on the Mississippi River between the Missouri and the Ohio, we find Major HANDBURY reiterating these views in a letter to Gen. Wilson, the present Chief of Engineers. He has thought over the matter carefully, and is convinced that " with all authority taken from the officer in charge and his assistants in the field TES, should we not accept the gift? No to select these employees, proper disciplonger, as he justly says, are the methods line cannot be maintained, efficient work of the revolution, which deposed the Queen, | cannot be expected, responsibility cannot Little OKALANI, and brought the present | be fixed, and an honest and economical dis-

bureement of funds cannot be assured." The Government ought to be at liberty to "go into the market like any other employer that desires labor, and hire it under the prevalent conditions, not with unusual restrictions and conditions of its own prescribing." Again, not only does the civil service prescribe examinations "entirely unnecessary or inapplicable in many cases to the class of labor and service required," but it is deceptive in speaking of a per annum pay, thus holding out the idea that the employment is permanent. It also says that salaries will be paid which should attract the most competent workmen, whereas the wages are really only those current in the locality, and are beyond the control of the Civil Service Commission. Then Major Hand-BURY turns to the long and cumbersome process required for securing employees

even for temporary employment: "Of all the questions therein prescribed which the pplicant is to furnish answers to, there is not a sin gle one, except perhaps the fourteenth and fifteenth. that will give any definite idea as to his capabilities the position in which he seeks employment. Any de sired information under these heads could be ob tained by the engineer officer in charge, his assistant, or an intelligent foreman by two minutes' observation and conversation with the man. The applican must make affidavit to his answers to these questions

" Following this comes the two vouchers certifying as to the capabilities of the applicant to fill the posit ired. The most of these eleven questions are practical and to the point, but how much dependence can be placed upon the accuracy of the answers that will be made to them? Every one knows who has had any experience in hiring and handling men that cer tificates of character are often given to the most worthless men by acquaintances and employers mere ly to get rid of them or of their importunities.

As to the medical certificate, with its more than thirty requirements, Major HANDBURY says it possesses no advantages over the old system, in which a man found physically unable to do his work is discharged. Now there is a physician's fee to pay, and the applicant must also pay for his affidavit.

" In this whole transaction, it will be observed, no one connected with the Government or in any way onsible for the work he is to perform has seen this man. Judgment has been passed upon him, either favorable or otherwise, solely upon his own entations and that of two friends whom not ody knows anything about. If successful, his name is placed upon the 11-t of eligibles, and in due time he may make his appearance at some engineer office with an appointment."

Major HANDBURY says that this way of getting employees, as distinguished from the one in vogue for nearly a century, where honesty, integrity, and faithful service could have their due weight, is "too much like buying a pig in a poke" to suit bim. It is too cumbersome, too uncertain in results, and involves too many delays and too much division of responsibility. There was a chance that the provision for a "local board of examiners" might mend matters, but on inquiring of the Civil Service Commission what this board would do, Major HANDBURY learned that "very little time will be required from the members of the board in the discharge of the duties," and that the work of preparing questions and marking examination papers "will be done by the commission's examiners in this In short, since this system applied city." to all the employees whose services cost as much as \$45 per month, and Major HANDBURY alone employed hundreds persons whose wages exce ded that amount, he entered his solemn protest against the new methods. He set forth the careful education, high character and prolonged practical experience of engineer officers as showing their ability to hire men, and contrasted it with the "outside, irresponsible body, unfamiliar with the character of the work, and to whom the men appointed are entirely unknown." The matter is made worse, in his opinion, by requiring the officer who may discharge a classified employee to account for his act to the Civil Service Commission, which is a process, in his opinion, tending to subvert discipline and to weaken proper control.

Such are the views set forth by an engineer officer of large experience. We find no indication of any purpose on his part other than that of serving the Government well. But we do not suppose that his suggestions will meet with the slightest favor m the Chinese civil serv

English Is Indispensable

There is no doubt about it; a political organization, big or little, to be successful in any city of the United States with the possible exception of East Milwaukee in Wisconsin and Union Hill in New Jersey, must transact business in English.

Clause 5 of section 3 of the by-laws of the " Plattdeutsch-Amerikanischer Reform Bund für die Stadt New York" declares that the Board of Officers of the Union shall be constituted as follows: A President, three Vice-Presidents, two Recording and two Corresponding Secretaries, a Treasurer (Schatzmeister), and a Sergeant-at-Arms (Gerichtsdiener), to be elected by a majority of the delegates present or presented. A week ago the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, Congressman Quigo, in compliance with the authorization of the representatives of the Republican party in this county, sent a communication to each of the outside organizations opposed to Tammany Hall requesting them to participate in a preliminary conference against that Bryanized concern. One such address, or invitation. was sent fittingly to the Plattdeutsch-Amerikanischer Stadt Bund. The President of this Union was, at the moment of its receipt, on one of the islands of the Azores. The First Vice-President, Herr OTTENDORFER, was in Carlsbad, Bohemia. The Second Vice-President was on a picnic to the Yellowstone Park, and the Third Vice-President was in Mojave City, Arizona. Obviously, none of these officials could send prompt acknowledgment and acceptance of the courteous invitation of Mr. Quigo. Moreover, of the two Corresponding Secretaries, one is now in Samoa and the other has been suspended from the Union for the alleged dilatory payment of a disputed fine for refusing to drink a glass of beer, when invited so to do by another member of the Union at the Bavarian festival. Of the two Recording Secretaries, one has abandoned the cause of Municipal Reform in New York to accept employment in the official service of the German Imperial Government in Africa; the other is in Finland, where he has gone to claim an inheritance. The Treasurer of the German-American Union, according to an unsubstantiated rumor, is in Hamburg.

These circumstances so inauspicious for the beginning of a conference with either of the political parties in New York, threw the duty of acknowledging Mr. Quigo's invitation on the Sergeant-at-Arms (Gerichtsdiener) EDWARD J. H. DAMSEN. DAMSEN received the Quigg letter written, or more properly typewritten, in Euglish. With this language, however, Damsen is totally unfamiliar, speaking, as he does, only Plattdeutsch and Latin, his knowledge of

extent, from his deliberate study of legal papers submitted to him for attestation at record as a notary public in Avenue A, four and a half doors south of Fourth street, open evenings. Mr. Quigo seems not to be familiar with mystical and mythical German-American politics, or he would have sent with his letter a translation into what is known as regelrechter Plattdeutsch. Inasmuch, therefore, as DAMSEN was unable to understand the language of the communication, he was excusable in not recognizing it as a polite invitation to the Platt deutsch-Amerikanischer Bund to be repre sented at the Manhattan Hotel conference

last Monday evening. DAMSEN took the invitation paper and affixed to it in regular form his notarial seal. On the lower left-hand corner a large red wafer was firmly affixed, and in em bossed letters he stamped on it this: "E, J. H. DAMSEN, Notar. Open nights. Plattdeutsch gesprochen." The invitation so exemplified, attested, and acknowledged, has been filed with County Clerk PURROY, and as a consequence the German American Reform Union was, and continues to be, unrepresented in the conferences against Tammany Hall, though the Union has, or claims to have, an enrollment of 111,112 voters and has the best of reasons for desiring to participate actively in this year's municipal fight, though DAMSEN, Its Sergeant-at-Arms, is the only officer in New York who is ineligible by the State Constitution for reclection.

Here, at a solemn moment of grave interest and concern, when the 500,000 or more electors of the city of New York were waiting with painful anxiety to ascertain what course Herr DAMSEN and his associates intend to take in the fight, the invitation of Congressman Quige is permitted to repose in the office of the County Clerk unanswered, and the Union is unrepresented! The whole of the terrible trouble is due to Damsen's unfortunate unfamiliarity with English and with German, and the great onsequent embarrassment to the cause of Municipal Reform shows the impracticability of endeavoring to run a great political association in New York and transact its business with English-speaking politicians with no other language than a foreign peasant idiom.

Be the English language copious or inadequate, be the crispness and brevity of English words a barrier to eloquence, as the Germans assert, and to the clearness and precision of statement which have made Plattdeutsch the language of onefifth of all Scandinavia, the fact remains that English is the official language of this town. Knowledge of it is indispensable here. He who cannot sing the songs of the people or read their invitations in the language they use may be said to be not able to sing at all, and he is certainly not qualifled to answer their letters.

Why We Need More Ships.

Ex-Secretary HERBERT does not go to extremes in estimating at nine battleships and seventy-five torpedo boats the additions that should be made to our fleet. We already have, either built or building, nine first-class and two second-class battleships and twenty-five torpedo boats, so that Mr. HERBERT would give us a score in all of the former and about a hundred of the latter. This is an enlargement of the estimate he made when Chairman of the House Naval Committee, a dozen battleships and forty boats being then, if memory serves us, his computation of our needs. Yet his later estimate is the sounder, as his article in the Forum shows.

The rank of fifth among the naval powers which Mr. HERBERT assigns to us is undoubtedly deserved, Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy surpassing us in total displacement, which is his rough measure of value, and Germany, Japan, and Spain following. But even these three countries beat us in torpedo boats, with 124, 48, and 27 respectively, while the other four powers have 238, 228, 204, and 168. Practically, we think, our navy could tackle Italy's with out much fear. She has a total displacement of 271,039, exclusive of torpedo boats, against our 216,765, and her battleships an ours; but ours are better armored and have guns more powerful in ratio to displacement. Then our armored cruisers are very much faster than Italy's and their battery power is also much greater. Our unarmored cruisers and gunboats outclass Italy's, also, in average speed and in armament. We may hope soon, therefore, to take fourth place on the list.

The reasons which Mr. HERBERT gives for increasing our fleet are wholly convincing. Excluding Alaska, we have over 3,000 miles of seacoast and "more population and more wealth in cities by the sea than perhaps all the other nations of the world together." Again, we have an enormous merchant marine to protect. It is true that our ocean-borne shipping is pitifully small, but our coastwise vessels are so numerous as to bring the total, even excluding the vessels on the great lakes and the Western rivers, up to 3,104,400 tons, more than the merchant tonnage of Russia, Germany, and Italy combined. All those vessels, says Mr. HERBERT, " are subject to attack by foreign ships of war;" and adding the Great Lakes, while still excluding Western river com merce, we have 4,428,000 tons, or more than the combined mercantile marines of Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Spain, which make five out of the first eight naval powers of the world. As we took ground at the Paris Conference against abolishing privateering, this commerce is exposed to the attacks of private vessels provided with

letters of marque as well as to naval ships. The only ground for refusing to increase the navy is the assumption that we shall never be forced to go to war, which is a most perilous assumption. Our relations with England and with Spain during the last few years show the danger of presum ing anything of the sort. It may be said, also, that a larger navy will be a greater inducement to war. Not so; it will be a warning to other countries not to give us just cause of offence, and not to attack us. Mr. HER-BERT does not consider a war with Spain impossible, and he holds that, in case of trouble with Japan, so much of our naval force is in the Atlantic that she could concentrate at Honolulu before we could, so that we should have to "decline battle and give up the islands until our reinforce ments should arrive, or else the conflict for the possession of Honolulu would be over before our Atlantic fleet could get there." Without discussing this particular point, we may say that the possession of Hawaii will call for more naval strength, useful, however, everywhere in the Pacific, and that our building of the Nicaragua Canal as an American enterprise will also

demand a greater naval force. With six battleships added to our Atlan tic fleet and three to our Pacific, and with fifty more torpedo boats, we should still be Latin having been derived, to a considerable | far behind Great Britain, France, and Rus-

sia; yet we should then have enough of a navy, with our advantages of distance from Europe and supremacy on this continent.

There are two or three considerations bearing on the matter of expense which Mr. HERBERT, though, of course, familiar with them, does not mention, which we therefore may add, as an answer to possible objections on that score. One is that battleships can be built here far cheaper than they could five years ago; another, that some of the new ships will really take the place of old ones dropping out, so that a part of the cost must go to the score of renewals; finally, that the reserve system will give us the ships, with only a small additional expense of men for them.

Rifles at Sea Girt.

That this year's annual meeting on the New Jersey rifle range was favored once nore with generally fine weather the high, and, in some instances, record-breaking scoring itself shows. But in truth the Sea Girt range has from its foundation been used to fair skies, thereby contrasting with the old National Rifle Association's meetings at Creedmoor, which were held a little later in the season, and often in bad light, troublesome winds, and, above all, in drenching rains.

Georgia has once more carried off the ion's share of the laurels, and by a big nargin. The number of her "highest possible" scores at the short and middle ranges s indeed most striking, and her superiority this year has been overwhelming. This is the more noteworthy since it was not until 1894 that Georgia ever appeared at Sea Girt. Then she found out what she had to do, and ever since has been doing it. The next year she carried off the bronze "Soldier of Marathon," the coveted interstate emblem, and then rapidly rose to be the most formidable competitor on the field. The point to note specially in her success is the incouragement it offers to new teams to visit Sea Girt, and, even if they fail at first, to try again, after securing an amount of practice and skill that deserves to win.

We should now like, indeed, for the sake of the general good of the National Guard of the country, to find ome newcomer in the lists wearing, in ... s turn, the laurels that at present belong to Georgia. A word of praise, too, is due to New York, which made a gallant and creditable fight for the ionors, with a picked team, instead of neglecting or partly neglecting the chief matches, as in some recent years. The Empire State is still at the head in the aggregate holdings of the "Soldier of Marathon" and the Hilton trophy, taking twenty-three years together since the former was established, and it can afford to look without regret at the progress made by the riflemen of other States.

The main drawback to the success of the seventh meeting at Sea Girt seems to us to be that so few States were represented in it. In the palmy days of Creedmoor, which was once the national range, but which has lost its honors to Sea Girt as Wimbledon did to Bisley, we used to have teams coming to it from as far away as Michigan and even California, and crack individual riflemen from New Orleans or further. Regulars, too, from the far West and even from the Pacific, as well as from the Division of the Atlantic, contended with the National Guard, and even teams from Great Britain and her colonies have shot on the range.

It is to be hoped that Maine, Massa chusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and other States that have contested in past years the National Rifle Association's matches at Creedmoor or Sea Girt, will reappear, and that other States will join them, so making the annual meeting truly national in the number of its competitors.

A New Note.

A new note is heard among the Low coomers. "Anti-Tammany" is now their word. As the election time gets nearer they see that there must be an effort made to satisfy the sentiment of opposition to Tammanv.

What, however, has the Citizens' Union o do with Tammany! It is a non-partisan concern, formed ostensibly not to beat anything, not even the Chicago platform, but to uphold the principle of non-partisanship in municipal affairs. To it the partisanhip of Tammany, or the partisanship of Republicanism, is a matter of no moment. Having nominated Mr. Low on this platform of sublime indifference to the overshadowing question in American politics, the sly attempt of the Low people to excite anti-Tammany sentiment in their favor a aneaking evasion of their platform.

If the defeat of Tammany is the main ourpose, then the sooner Mr. Low retires in favor of the regular anti-Tammany party, the Republican party, the better. The Republicans can no more hope to beat Tammany with Low than with a regular Tammany man.

I heard in Wall street yesterday that THOMAS C. Platt had at last succeeded in octaining a controll-ing interest in THE NEW YORK SUN.—Press.

We did not hear it in Wall street yesterday, but we affirm it to-day, and none shall gaineay the fact, that Mr. HENRY L. EINSTEIN, the putative editor of the Press newspaper of this town, is a vicious and a cowardly liar and a shame upon his race.

Two years ago the crowd composing the resent Citizens' Union were idolizing PARKnurser as the illuminated agent to whom the salvation of this town had been intrusted by a heavenly commission. Now they have simply substituted another man as the neavenly comdissioner, and he and they are as confident of the authenticity of his supernatural credentials as PAREHURST was a little while ago.

NO DESERTION FOR THEM.

epublicans Are for the Republican Platform TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: As a partison depublican, I wish to state that if the Republican party at its City Convention so far forgets its dignity the supported McKinley and protection last fall and indorses the nomination of Seth Low by that selfpinionated band of party wreckers, I will cast my irst Democratic vote.

I am one of the leaders of my district, a member of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Committee, and I am writing the views of not only myself but many there of my associates.

We are willing to follow our leaders, but no leader an make us support the candidacy of a man who left the Republican party because he could not support that great principle of Republicanism-prot PARTIEAN REPUBLICAN. BROOKLYE, Sept. 4.

The Shortest Campaign Poem to Date.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir : The shortest came algn poem out in No! CILT NIII Battlesnake Oblinary.

From the Atlanta Constitution A regular rattlesnake obituary comes to us

THE LOW CONSPIRACE.

The Plane, Schemes, and Influences Underlyin

the Stavement and Seeking Profit from It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: The pro fectors of the Citizens' Union movement have reached in the nomination of Low the culmination of a long-premeditated conspiracy against the organization of the Republican party. The real objective of this Low movement is Mr. Platt, "Plattism," that is, the organization of the Republican party in New York.

deliberate in the regulation of hisateps; a very practical, unimaginative, and essentially prosa erson. He is in no sense a man of scholarly tastes and habits. He is strictly a man of affairs by the limitations of his inherited make-up. He is out of place in the atmosphere of a college, and would never have gone into it if he had not dropped out of political life completely at the time he was elected President of Columbia. He was Mayor of Brooklyn fifteen years ago or so. At that time Brooklyn was very provincial place, with purely parochial politics and of far less outside political significance than that of many a town a quarter of its size; yet the election of Seth Low, by a fusion against the previously dominant Democrats, had attracted even national attention. Thus his aspiration were stretched out far beyond the bounds of the politics of the City of Churches. But after his second term as Mayor of Brooklyn he droppe out of public notice speedily and completely. There was nothing left for him to do except to go into his father's business as a tea importer and the disappointment must have been hard for him to bear. It is not remarkable, therefor that his success as a tea merchant was not brilliant, though, as I have said, he inherited from his father, whom he closely resembles in ap earance, a very decided business instinct. His election as President of Columbia College

succeed the deceased Dr. Barnard came at this time and was undoubtedly welcome to him It brought him again before the public, and it was a very great honor for so young a man. So great was it that he said that his life thenceforward would be devoted, dedicated to Columbia alone. Except for the conviction of the trustees of the college that such was his feeling and purpose, Mr. Low could not have been chosen by them as Presi dent, for it is a place of great exaltation, and many men of high consequence desired it. But the craving for political distinction generated in Low by his Brooklyn experience in twice captur ing the Mayoralty has never been quieted. His real and stimulating ambitions have never been fed by the opportunities of a college President. He is an ingrained politician, and off the field o politics he is as discontented as is a woman who has left the triumphs of the histrionic stage for the seclusion of private life. That vision of the House at Washington remained ineffaceably in the imagination of Seth Low. When, therefore, the chance of getting back

to political life presented itself through the

extraordinary means afforded by the cre ation of the Greater New York, the tempta tion was irresistible to the dissatisfied occ pant of the President's chair at Columbia; the vision of the road to Albany and Wash ington became more vivid in his dreams. It was a foregone conclusion that he would get the nomination of the Citizens' Union, and he knew it. That concern may be said to have originated in Rainsford's St. George's Church, of which Low is one of the vestrymen, though in Brook lyn he was a Unitarian, and to-day its con trol rests largely in a St. George's crowd He is also represented in it by a young man who is one of the trustees of Columbia. The Reynolds now posing as the arbiter of our political hopes is a young fellow who was known as a "college politician" while he was an undergraduate, and as the boss of the University Settlement he is substantially Low creature. Hence Low had only to wait serenely with the assurance that the nomination would come to him inevitably. He knew he was to be the prize winner from the start of the enterprise. and that the Goo Goos, who despise him heartily, could not prevent his getting it. I do not mean suggest that there was anything underhanded about Low's conduct in the matter, but he is not a chicken in politics like the typical Goo Goo. He meant to get it and he got it The underhanded business came in with cer-

tain Republicans who were eager to smash the

Republican organization because it had out-

grown their control. The same men tried

the same game last year, through the in-

strumentality of the so-called "McKinley League." That movement was started under the impulse of the bitter spite and disappointment of Whitelaw Reid. Reid was then, and he is still, a really pitiable figure. His political ambitions are still consuming, though he knows they are hopeless. With ambitions blocked, the circulation of the Tribune reduced to the lowest ebb in its whole history, a few thousands only, with his own and influence destroyed, he has nothing left to him except his spite and his chagrin at his downfall. President McKinley, in the kindness of his heart, took pity on the poor, vindictive man and gave him nominal importance for the moment as Jubilee Commissioner with out power or authority. With Reid were joined a few other Republican soreheads and malcontents who were against the organization simply because they had tried in vain to boss it. They all hated Mr. Platt because he had demon strated his superiority to them as a political leader. Hence last year they were for "anything to beat Platt," even if incidentally the State should be lost to the Re publicans. It was an intrigue as vile and treacherous as it proved to be futile. Mr. Platt stood up before the public at the beginning of the campaign a figure of foremost national im portance, and the petty intriguers against him were relegated to a political obscurity from which they will never emerge. But when the campaign was over and McKinley elected they began anew their mole-like conspiracy. Last year they had relied on the frantic a sistance of the disordered Parkhurst. He was to organize an anti-Platt propaganda in every district of the State, but his wind was soon spent, and now he has retired from politics, his spirit burned out by the intensity of his internal fire of fanaticism. This year the Citizens' Union and the Low movement gave them a new opportunity to "go after Platt," with a view to constructing a new Republican machine to be bossed by themselves. During all this time Mr. Platt has kept silent; he has not dignified them with his notice. They keep up their spite ful assault upon him, dealing only in general abuse, but without any particular offence of which to accuse him. Except for them, Low would not have considered a nomination from the Citizens' Union with a moment's seriousness They took the contract to betray the Republican party to him, and having been men of some con sequence in Republican councils in past days he overestimated their present influence. As a matter of fact, if they should dare to make their appearance in a Republican convention in New York at this time the only prominence they have would be indicated by a general and indigment outcry against them as the traitors they are. They have no influence except with each

other. They represent nobody but themselves, Their scheme, attractive, of course, to Mr. Low, is to build him up as a political leader who shall be independent of the party to which ne belongs nominally, and a political dictator who will crush out Mr. Platt and the organizations generally. That is why all of them are working so hard to eliminate the Republican party as an organization from the canvass and to make everything turn on the individuality of Low. everything turn on the individuality of Low.

They will have only their labor for their pains, for they will be crushed again. The Republican party is not going to build up a man to be its destroyer. The conspiracy in which these men are engaged reaches far beyond the Greater New York in its aims, and more and more will it become apparent to Republicans throughout the Union that the venemous snake lying in wait to strike the Republican party must be troiden Chion that the venemous snake lying in wait to strike the Republican party must be tredden under foot and destroyed forthwith.

I have said nothing about the regular Mugwumps of the Citizens' Union, for everybody

knows that the breath of life for them is hatred of the Republican party. Their "non-partiaga-ship" is simply the destruction of the Republican party and the substitution of their ow "pon-partisan" pacty. MANHATTAN. MANHATTAN.

WHAT IS COING ON IN SOCIETY. The leading social events at Newport lan

week were a series of dinner dance. Miss Blight's wedding, and the golf tournament. Mrs. I. Townsend Burden's was the first of the dances, and was a very sumptuous enter tainment. Following it came Mrs. Cass Casfield's, where the central table was presided over by Mrs. Astor and Mr. Canfield, and dans ing in a picturesque tent with Louis Seite fun nishings was kept up till daylight. Mrs. Brice's elaborate function was the mird, and Low is distinctively a politician, adroit and many old Newporters, as they passed through the illuminated grounds, gazed at the rockets and fireworks and listened to the music of two bands playing for the amusement of the guesta contrasted the present with former days as Beaulieu, when the late Mrs. John J. Aster's stately balls and dinners, where dignity and conventionality reigned supreme, were among the regular events of the Newport season. Mrs.

Palmer's dance was something in the nature of bal poudre, as many of the dancers had pour dered hair, and nearly all wore Pompadony colors of pink, white, and blue. The devorations were in Louis Quinze style, with gilded backets of falling flowers suspended over draperies of white and pink muslin, and Mrs. Palmer and Miss Grant both wore costumes of the same delicate hues. It was a pretty affair, quitess pretty as any of its five or six predecessors, each one of which strove to produce the most original and picturesque effect. The Casino dances at Newport this year have seen marked by great spirit, and much interest has been felt in them by the cottagers. The attendance has fallen off somewhat during the last fortnight, when every night has been bespoken for private entertainments, but after the coming week there will probably be a rush for the last two of these popular dances. The disners, or, rather, banquets, have been as the sands

f the seashore in multitude, and Mr. Depen, who has been the most frequent and indefatig-able host, would probably be puzzled to remember how many times he has presided over his own sumptuous banquets. To Mrs. Astor disner giving is so much a second nature that she as only to vary her table talk to suit her guests and her surroundings. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is always a bright and witty hostess, and sure o make a dinner go off well. Mrs. Ogden Mills has given a few large dinners, but after the atigue and excitement of jubilee days in London, could hardly be expected to take up the burden of Newport entertaining with very much energy. Probably the pleasantest evening she as spent was when Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier brough a select number of her greatest intimates to sur prise her with music, dancing, and supper. The coach parade at Newport was more successful than any one expected, as it was gotte up in a hurry and it was feared that every on would not respond. Where there were so man lovely women it seems invidious to draw com parisons, but it was generally admitted that Mr. Prescott Lawrence's and Mr. Perry Belmont's

ome in white and black, and behind her sat Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, exquisitely nest and chie in yellow chiffon, and Mrs. Cass Canfield, prettier even than usual in a blue silk jacket and a white leghorn hat, over which nodded blue and white plumes. Mrs. John J. Astor occupied the box seat on Mr. Belmont's eeach, with Mrs. Henry Sloane slightly in the background, which says enough for this last in he procession of glittering four-in-hands. Although September has come in with a some that self-assertive air, and visions of gold fields in the West and fortunes more easily obtainable at home are bringing throngs of men to town some weeks earlier than usual, Newport as yet shows no sign of a waning season. Indeed, there are still cards enough out to furnish entertainment through all the current month. Mr. Van Alen has issued invitations for a pio-

coaches carried off the palm for beauty on their

tons, Mrs. Lawrence looked extremely hand-

nic to the Tea House at Portsmouth on the 18th to which guests will be conveyed in coaches, and of which country dances will be a distinguishing eature. Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who has been absent from all social functions this summer on account of her mourning for Mr. Vanderbilt's mother, has been greatly missed by all her friends in the gay world. She proposes however, to open Rough Point on one day of each week for a lecture by Miss Georgina Roberts, and a luncheon afterward. The wedding of Miss Natalic Dresser and Mr. John Nicholas Brown, which is to take place on

Wednesday, will probably be as interesting and picturesque as that of Miss Blight and Mr. Thompson, which preceded it by one week. A marriage which is to take place later in the autumn is that of Miss Louise Eldridge and Mr. Morris Rutgers Barnewell, whose engagement has been recently announced. The death of Mr. Ogden Goelet has cast a pass-

ing shadow over Newport, with whose progress and interests he had always been closely associated. There was something very pathetic in the manner of his ending on board his new racht-the most perfect and that has ever yet been built, and on the first cruise that it has ever made. Equally touching will be his return to his own country on the same stately vessel, with flags at half mast, and what was intended only as a pleasure craft con-

verted into a funeral car. The departure of the warships and the cool breezes of autumn will, after Labor Day, bring to a close the most successful and delightful season that Bar Harbor has ever known. Everything was done during the presence of the squadron to do honor to its officers. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman gave a large reception at Kebo in their honor, Mr. W. E. Dodge a disner and dance, and they were also included in the invitations to a mammoth dinner and picale given by Mr. Montgomery Sears of Boston The Canoe Club parade, which was revived this year by some enterprising ladies, was a complete sucess. Nothing prettier was ever seen than the gayly decked boats akimming over the water, with fluttering pennants, floral streamers, and pine boughs at stem and stern. Commodors Philip Livingston led the way, and among the prettiest canoes was Mr. Charles Van Rensee er's, who had with him his cousin, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer; Mr. Francis Burton Harrion's, with Miss Sturgis, and Mr. Clymer's of Washington, whose boat was most elaborately decorated. Commodore Morgan, who returned

fleet, gave a supper on board the Corsair just before he sailed for Marblehead. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gelbard, drs. Winthrop Gray, Miss Gray, Gen. and Mas Whittier, Mrs. Wright, and Mr. Von Gassiner. Nothing is to be said this year about the close of Narragansett's season, as it has never properly begun; but what little semblance of gazeif there has been will come to an end this week with the departure of the music and the closing of the Casino and principal hotels. Everything must have its day-its dull as well as its bright day-and Narraganaett Pier has too many natural beauties and too complete an equipment for enjoyment in its Casino and bathing teach, besides its numbers of wealthy cottagers, to be more than temporarily eclipsed. As a matter of fact, the summer has been a dull one everywhere except in New York and its incrediate vicinity, where the cool winds and copie is rains which have interfered with sport and pleasure at the watering places, have made it the please

to Mt. Desert after the disbanding of the yacht

antest summer resort of them ail. Southampton, which can hardly be said to have s season during which a great deal of a namen? cannot be had, is beginning to look The few trees that it can boast of brow & and drooping, and the brilliant gera by drangeas, and gladioli, which have ing so brilliantly on cottage lawnon a coloriess and depressed appear Mr and Mrs. Harry May's hunt break! meet of the bounds on their lawn cirard. was the prettiest and gayest aff ir #311**9**5 mer. All the best of the smart sell Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mr. ney Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Mr Edgar, Mrs. Borland, and Mrs. W Miss and Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. II Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. clay, Mr. Trevor, Miss Soutter, at Hoyt of Shinnecock; Mr. and Mr. SHANIKAN Mrs. Andariese, and a cluster of young main ens added picturesqueness to the secon fraction of Long Island's sporting and have done an immense deal for Southampton, this year, as

an immense deal for Southampton this year, at they organized the Horse Show and have largely

enized the Meadow Club.